

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <u>http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</u>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

- Do not fail to read "War Unnecessary" by Augustine Jones, Esq., a member of our Executive Committee and a member of the London Congress.

— The fact that President Robert Treat Paine and Vice-President Phillips Brooks, D. D., stand deservedly high in the Councils of the Episcopal Church has encouraged us to send a copy of the current ADVOCATE to all the Bishops of that Communion in the United States.

- The autumnal meeting of the Executive Committee was largely occupied with the interesting inauguration services. Every one was delighted with the new president.

-We were glad to see some account of our September meeting in the Philadelphia *Times*, the Chicago *Herald*, the Boston *Traveller*, and other papers outside of Boston.

- Rev. Wm. A. Waterman writes from Berlin regretting that circumstances compel his return to this country before the Congress at Rome.

-The American Peace Society has donated one hundred dollars to the general expenses of the Roman Congress, as the best way that the money could now be used to advance our cause in the world.

--- Rev. Sidi H. Browne, President of the South Carolina Peace Society, a veteran in our ranks, writes a good letter. Do not fail to read it.

- We have received several (private) letters from A. H. Love, President of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, containing much of public interest. We are sorry that he cannot go to Rome as the President for a quarter of a century of that society and influential in all its counsels. The U. P. U. expects to be represented at Rome, by Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., Rev. A. Deyo, of Scranton, Penn., and George W. Minier, of Illinois. We have received no names of delegates from the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society of Philadelphia. We trust they will follow up the grand record made by their numerous delegation at London.

— A member of the Prussian Diet has had the courage to propose the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany to France, and that such voluntary retrocession should be the basis for a general disarmanent of the tremendous military forces of Continental Europe.

—The loyalty of John Hemmenway to William Ladd is something admirable and really heroic. See his collation of contemporary tributes to Ladd's life and character in this issue. It will be published as a tract at one cent apiece or eighty cents a hundred.

## WHY SEND A DELEGATION TO ROME?

1. To maintain unbroken the fellowship of the American Peace Society established at the Congresses of Paris and London, and with the English and European Societies, also to invite a Congress to meet in Chicago in 1893.

2. To show Italy, three hundred of whose Parliament have approved of this movement, that America cherishes no hostility on account of recent events, but is even more desirous on that account to maintain friendly relations.

3. To encourage Italy to honor one of her illustrious citizens, Christopher Columbus of Genoa, by contributing to the Columbian Exposition and sending delegates to the Peace Congress to be held in connection with it in 1893 at Chicago.

Great efforts have been made to ensure a successful gathering of the Inter-Parliamentary Congress at Rome and the Marquis Pandolfi, the Secretary of the Roman Committee, states the adhesions and promises of attendance were very satisfactory, especially from members of the French Parliament.

S. Ruggiero Bonghi who convenes and organizes the Roman Congress—such things are not left to the "floor" as in this country—has a multiplicity of public duties, being a prominent member of Parliament, and one of the busiest literary men in Italy. He is President of the Peace Society of Rome. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, of London, makes an earnest appeal for money to help our Italian friends who are in an impoverished country and themselves poor. London friends have already pledged \$750 of the \$1500 needed. Americans should aid them. Mr. Pratt well says:

"The peace-makers of the world must see to it that every succeeding Congress shall mark a step forward. Each man and woman must care as much about the success of this meeting as if it were at his or her own door, and feel as responsible as if it were to be ' held at home.'

"This year we meet in Rome, and who of us does not thrill with the thought of making a declaration of human fraternity, of pronouncing a universal *pax vobiscum*, in the city of the Cæsars and of the Popes, at the former seat of the temporal and of the spiritual power of the world?"

The Evangelists of Peace do not forget the words of St. Paul, Rom. 1:15, "So as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also."

## ARBITRATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Commons August 5, Mr. William Randal Cremer, member for the Haggertson Division of Shoreditch, gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a resolution in favor of the conclusion of a treaty between England and the United States, by which the two nations will agree to submit to arbitration all differences that may arise between them and which they are unable to adjust through the usual diplomatic channels.